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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

SENDING THEIR RAYS OF LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

Futile Attempts to Deny Class Struggle—Prussia Scheme Can't Stem Pauperism—Teddy Advertising Himself to Employing Class at Cleveland.

Prof. William James, of Harvard, would impose what he calls a "blood-tax" upon the actions of wealth. He would have the gilded youth drafted to industrial occupations for a certain period, in order to soften the contrasts, that "accident of birth and opportunity," impose upon men. It would surely be a great sweetener of the life of nothing but toil and pain of the worker, for him to know that some action of wealth had made a bluff at enduring the life of the mines, trains, foundries, steelworks, etc., for a short period. Such conscription is an old game anyway. A young Vanderbilt acted as a locomotive fireman, and a budding Harriman did "something" on the Union Pacific lines, and Teddy junior "worked" at carpet making. But the game is still older; the Chinese Emperor, from time immemorial, has put hand to the plow in the ploughing season. The scheme won't work out as Prof. James hopes; the degradation of exploited labor is not to be minimized by the exploiting class donning overalls for brief periods.

"The Comrade," State organ of the Pennsylvania S. P., carries a motto that is dangerously misleading, when it advises "union men" to "strike at the ballot box—no injunction there." No injunction at the ballot box!—no counting out; no intimidation of voters by threats, that if they vote a certain way, the shops will close down; no dismissals from their jobs of Socialist agitators! The fact of the matter is that there is a more widespread intimidation at the ballot box than ever was dreamt of in injunctioned strikes.

The Edinburgh "Evening Dispatch," which ostrich like, thought that all labor troubles were over when the old age pension scheme went into effect, has received a severe jolt. A report issued by the Local Government Board for Scotland on unemployment and pauperism "knocks all the heartening out of us" says the editor. Despite old age pensions, there was last year an increase of 2,054 in the number of paupers in "thrifty" Scotland, of whom 305 were lunatics. A very significant fact, too, is the discovery that whereas of the same individuals relieved 37.10 per cent. were over sixty-five, no fewer than 49.44 per cent. were between fourteen and sixty-five. "This," says the "Dispatch," "imports unemployment, and a bad dose of it" then back into the sand goes its ostrich like head.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist and pure food agent, having condemned as harmful to health, the use of some chemicals in the food products of a large concern, the concern's representative unblushing asked the doctor if he would consider that a sufficient reason for interfering with a business in which large capital was invested. The doctor said that he would consider it his duty to interfere. But was the other man so very far out of the way in asking the question? While manslaughter is permitted daily in the world of industry, why draw the line at harmful ingredients in food?

The United States continues to expand as a world power. Our ruling class has decided to "help out" the Negro Republic of Liberia, with financial and other aid. This desire to help the Negro people is of course wholly humanitarianism and has nothing to do with securing coal-tar stations or the getting of a foothold in Africa.

H. M. Hyndman, a leader of the English Social Democratic party, is helping the jingo forces by advocating a "Big Navy." In the August 13th issue of "Justice" Hyndman defends his policy by saying: "I have always understood that the Socialist policy, as laid down by International Congresses, favored a Citizen Army in place of a Militarist Army, in order that nationalities might better protect themselves against invasion without risk at home." Great Britain he says has no militarist army worth speaking of, and no citizen army at all, hence he pins his faith for defense upon the Navy which, however, he fails to de-

fine as to whether it is citizen or militarist. Hyndman claims to see in the growth of the German navy a "danger to the growing forces of democracy and Socialism in this country, and not merely to the dominant classes." Hurrah, for a big navy as a defender of Socialism!

In justice to the English S. D. P. we must state that three of its branches have repudiated Navy Hyndman.

T. R., member of the Railway Firemen's Union, and general adviser of the world, uttered himself in Cleveland on Thursday the 26th, aften the Columbus street car strike, saying: "I will cinch the disorderly workmen just as I will cinch the law-breaking corporation." Looked at superficially, it might be held that if that were the case then "disorderly" workmen would go scot free, but that is not what Teddy meant to convey. What he meant to convey was assurance to employers that he would know how to deal with labor troubles. The part about corporations was not needed but it served to cover what otherwise would have been a plain unvarnished statement.

The New York "Evening Post," organ of the Moneybags, betrays its feeling of satisfaction at the result of its persistent bemoaning of the Socialist party, when, in referring to the letters of acceptance of Charles Edward Russell, Socialist party candidate for Governor of New York, and Robert Hunter, Socialist party candidate for Governor of Connecticut, it says: "The Socialism which they will popularize will not be the simon-pure article of twenty years ago or even ten years ago." The "Post" is not far wrong. The Russell-Hunter letters read more like the populistic effusions of 1892 than Socialist utterances of 1910. Change the names and the letters would do for reformers, Bryanites, insurgents, even standpatters, and what not, in the field of political quackery.

Because of this the "Post" may think its Moneybags crew safe from all danger of Socialism. Its reasoning might be correct were it not that the raging of the class conflict is not stilled by S. P. patronage; and were it not for the fact that the Socialist Labor Party unerringly stands in the breach and upholds the banner of uncompromising class conscious revolutionary Socialism.

The National Association for the Prevention of Mendicancy and Charitable Imposture," which has just rendered its first annual report, and has a lot to say about coping with mendicancy, fights shy of striking at the root of the evil, economic and social conditions, which put some idlers on horseback, and throw others, who would have been industrious, idle into the street to starve or beg. The society ought to have a Parasites' Gallery as a companion piece to its present Impostors' Gallery. It could start the new collection from among those social parasites who are behind its own formidably titled organization.

It can not be emphasized too much: the profits on which the capitalist class riots in luxury and the wages on which the working class rots in misery are both the product of the workers' toil. The one can not get more without the other getting less. Both strive to get a greater "share," the toiler rightly, the capitalist on the robber's plan.

You (workingmen) feel and we (scientists) feel that among the so-called learned folks, we alone are brought into contact with the tangible facts in the way that you are. You know well enough that it is one thing to write a history of chairs in general, or to address a poem to a throne, or to speculate about the occult powers of the chair of St. Peter; and quite another thing to make with your own hands a veritable chair that will stand fair and square and afford a safe and satisfactory sitting-place to a frame of sensitiveness and solidity.—Huxley.

We are in receipt of a document entitled: "What the Waterways Convention Is About." What the waterways convention is "about" is the getting of its hands into the Government grab bag of rivers and harbors appropriations.

Fifty thousand enlisted soldiers have deserted from the United States army in the last twelve years, states a writer in the "Cosmopolitan." The army, it seems, must be a poor place of refuge for those who flee from the industrial battlefield. With the one, as with the other, it is hard work and poor pay.

"DRASTIC" LABOR LAWS

Amendments to the labor laws of New York State go into effect September 1. Already are these amendments termed "drastic legislation," while as a matter of fact they are in some respects acknowledged to be not as far-reaching as the labor laws of many foreign countries. The amendments to the labor laws of the State impose new liabilities upon the employers. Beginning September 1 the employer engaged in certain "especially dangerous" occupations must compensate his injured workmen. The occupations considered especially dangerous are named in the law.

Edson S. Lott, president of a casualty company, in an article in the "Journal of Commerce," points out that instead of as formerly when damages might or might not be awarded by a court and jury (the whole matter hinging on whether or not the negligence of the employer was responsible for the injury), the new law provides not only for compulsory compensation, but by amendment of the general employers' liability law the employer becomes liable "when personal injury is caused to an employee who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time—by reason of any defect in the condition of the plant, or any part thereof, which defect had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or any employee intrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the plant was in proper condition."

To the layman who looks at capitalist-made and capitalist-enforced "labor laws," they always appear to be six of one and half a dozen of the other. For all Law, be it observed, is

In other words, the new law seems to do away with the old "fellow servant" clause, by which, if the accident was "caused" by a fellow worker employed by the same boss, the boss was not liable. There are, however, the usual number of "provideds" in the law. There is "provided that the employer shall not be liable in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, and provided that the employer shall not be liable in respect of any injury to the workman which is caused in whole or in part by the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman."

The change seems to be this: Heretofore it was held that when a person sought and obtained employment he assumed within "reasonable" bounds the dangers which went with the job. In case of accident he had to prove that he was not at fault. Now it is the employer who must prove that the injured employee was at fault, else he cannot use that as a defense. This means that the burden of proof as to contributory negligence is transferred from the employee to the employer. Those instrumental in having the amendments passed hold that they will pass the constitutionality test.

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the expressed will of the ruling capitalist class, expressing their material interests. What, then, is there behind these "labor laws"? Many and varied things. The carnage on the industrial field is horrifying, death and disease rendering many employments more dangerous than actual warfare. The souls of sensitive reformers are harrowed by the tales of woe and suffering that this carnage entails, and they get busy at having it all straightened out. This is the genesis of many labor laws. They are primarily the result of sentiment. Let the workingman but suggest to such reformers that, if they really wish to render him a service, they should help get rid of the social system responsible for the industrial murders and maladies, and see how quickly they will be ready to turn and rend him for whom their very hearts bleed so sorely!

Not the least of reasons for "labor laws" is that they provide opportunities and places for the birds of prey upon capitalism. The liability companies who take up the "risks" for employers are already crying for higher rates on the score that employers risks are increased by the law. And, seems to us, we can see a lot more jobs, for the faithful, which the "enforcing" of the new law will provide.

Turn the matter about as we may, we don't see much of anything for Labor in "labor" laws passed by and with the consent of the class that exploits Labor.

ple to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

At the meeting last Saturday these facts were touched upon by the various speakers. M. Bernhard, who spoke first, dwelt upon the fact that although America is declared a safe place for political fugitives, it is only by eternal vigilance that the workers can protect political fugitives of their own class. He instance the tremendous efforts that were needed to protect Jan Pouren and Christian Rudowitz, and he asked all present to do their utmost to stand by Wezosal and secure his freedom.

S. Bergia, who followed as second speaker, said that this latest attempt of Russia was only another of its many acts to seize liberty loving people and extinguish the spark of freedom; that Russia, not satisfied with the defeat it had met in the Pouren and Rudowitz cases, was again trying its perfidy. The workers must again rise up and rally to the defense of one of the S. L. P. press which the S. L. P. press unsuccessfully tried to "explain," excuse, or point blank deny the charges which the S. L. P. press directed against the S. P. Now we have the information that that S. P. deal was more corrupt than ever suspected; that it was not only a question of securing political office and what prestige and emoluments may go with it, but that there was direct material "reward" for the act of treachery to working class interest. And this latter information comes from no less an authority than the Missouri State Committee of the Socialist party. This, we know, and it was hailed with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Apteker spoke last. He called attention to the necessity of organizing this defense, and further pointed out that the working class must join in the demand for Socialism, which, when attained, would stop these murderous houndings of men who are only trying to do good for their kind.

A poem, written by Wezosal in the Federal jail was read by Mr. and Mrs. Kundsin, and it was hailed with great enthusiasm.

A collection was taken up which amounted to \$78.50.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

Whereas, America has often been a sheltering place for many, especially political fugitives;

Whereas, Comrade Julius Wezosal, recently arrested, has been a revolutionist in Russia, and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish Federation's official organ, "Prolet-

reets".

Whereas, The charges alleging him to be an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis are without a basis.

Whereas, The United States government has no lawful reason to deliver Julius Wezosal to the tyrannical inquisition of Russia, and so, together with the Russian officials, Shippenbach and Rosen, try to prove Wezosal an Anarchist, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we five hundred workingmen assembled in International Hall on this August 20, raise our voices in protest and ask to have political rights upheld, and also demand the unconditional and speedy release of our Comrade Wezosal.

While still lying in jail before his release on bail, Wezosal sent the following letter to The People on August 19:

"I received to-day last Monday's issue of the Daily People (and also a copy of the "Call" of Tuesday), and was overjoyed. I know now that besides my legal defenders—who will prove to the utmost detail my innocence—I shall have moral defenders. Comrades, America's workers, all the well-intentioned American people will bespeak my innocence, and will not see a guiltless person convicted, and will shield me against Russian terrorism.

"The Russian government accuses me of doing that of which I NEVER DREAMT. Rest assured that it will stoop to the most contemptible means and slanders to secure me in its grasp. But this time the officials of Russia here will NOT succeed in serving their government, as they have had a man arrested who can prove precisely every step he has made.

"With regard to the charge of Anarchy, these officials have also badly bungled. The Lettish people know only too well how resolutely I have opposed Anarchism with TONGUE AND PEN, and have never in my life had intercourse, or even acquaintance with Anarchists or like elements. This is attested, without adducing further proof, by my membership in and complete loyalty to the S. L. P.

"My aim, my life's work till now has been but the clarifying and organizing of the working class. To make generally understood the scientific views which Karl Marx and Frederick Engels have given us, has been the little that I have done.

"Comrades and sympathizers, stand together for Justice!

"With Socialist greetings,

"Julius Wezosal."

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S. P. CORRUPTION BARED

JUDAS MONEY RECEIVED FOR ST LOUIS FUSION.

S. P. Publishing Company Gets Valuable Piece of Property for Boosting Sell-out to Republican Party—Things so Rotten Local Suspended.

St. Louis, Mo., August 28.—It is well known to those connected with the Socialist movement, or those following it carefully how the Socialist Labor Party exposed the fusion and corruption of the Socialist party in the municipal elections of this city in the spring of 1909. It is also well known how the whole S. P. press unsuccessfully tried to "explain," excuse, or point blank deny the charges which the S. L. P. press directed against the S. P. Now we have the information that that S. P. deal was more corrupt than ever suspected; that it was not only a question of securing political office and what prestige and emoluments may go with it, but that there was direct material "reward" for the act of treachery to working class interest. And this latter information comes from no less an authority than the Missouri State Committee of the Socialist party. This, we know, and it was hailed with great enthusiasm.

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"With Socialist greetings,

"Julius Wezosal."

(Continued on page six.)

WEALTH AND BRAINS

RICH HIRE MEN OF CAPACITY TO PRODUCE THEM TOWERING FORTUNES.

"If your boy shows symptoms of possessing brains, teach him to suppress all evidence of their existence, or at least to apply them to some harmless avocation only. Otherwise you expose him to risk of almost certain failure in life. In the case of a girl the matter is less serious, because she will probably be snubbed into conformity with the less intellectual of her sex." Such is the advice which Tudor Jenks gives in the Aug. 17 issue of the Independent, in an article of his dealing with the remuneration which brainworkers receive. Jenks distinctly and correctly disputes that the men of wealth are the men of brains.

"I have heard a prosperous man," says Jenks, "pretend to minimize the gulf between himself and a bright young fellow by the time-honored saying, 'You carry your capital under your hat!' But only the very green can take these fine words as better for their parsnips. The unsophisticated may yet have to learn that of all wares fetched to the world's market places there is none cheaper than brains, all things considered; none so difficult of manufacture and maintenance that is nearly so abundant. Brains are, a drug in the market."

The ablest men of a community, those who create the ideas that develop into purposes, plans, accomplishment—why are not these the men who secure the fruits of their brain work?

"It is true that we must define our terms. We must fairly establish the fact we are trying to explain.

"Admitting that some men of wealth, of power, of position owe their success to brains, it is enough to prove our case that the two classes—the wealthy and the brainy—do not at all coincide. The men of money are not the men of brains, and vice versa. The world's brains are in the heads of the men who do the work: the engineers, lawyers, divines, doctors, editors, writers, teachers, artists, inventors, advertisers. These our common speech recognizes as the 'brainworkers.' They make our civilization and maintain it. Men of business, of affairs, succeed rather by employing the brainworkers than by their own head work, as will be appreciated by all who will consider the relative worth of capital, of brains and of labor in the business world.

"Give me the cash and I can hire the

A WORLD THAT IS POSSIBLE NOW
I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace adorned

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with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth—a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl in trying to win bread with the needle—the needle, that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, WHAT IS IT?

ITS FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES: THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS STRUGGLE, THE INDISPENSABLE CLASS UNION, THE INDUSTRIAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

FIRST—It accepts the principle that the interests of the working class and of the employing class are irreconcilably opposed. In accepting this principle, the Industrial Unionist gives the lie to the notion which dominates the ordinary trade or craft union, namely that the interests of the two classes are harmonious.

That the poverty of the working class is due to the fact of labor power being a commodity is becoming increasingly evident. The workingman's wages are simply the price of the commodity he must sell to the employers in order to live, and this price represents only a very small portion of the wealth produced by him in the service of the capitalist class. Modern society is made up of wage workers, who perform all the necessary labor, and capitalist owners of the means of life, who appropriate the bulk of Labor's product. The interests of the two sections are not the same. The one toils and produces, the other idles and appropriates. The one receives wages enough only to enable it to work, the other pays wages out of previous surplus produce, and gets them back a hundred fold. The one has no means of production, the other has all the means of production. The working class alone is necessary, and should rule society and industry, the capitalist class is unnecessary, and should, therefore, be abolished. Between the two there exists a CLASS STRUGGLE, continuous and bitter. Capitalism is organized to obtain its way, while Labor's ranks present the appearance of a disorganized rabble, trades unionism helping the confusion by keeping the workers divided along craft lines. Industrial unionism seeks to organize and unite all wage earners in order to pursue the Class Struggle to an end intelligently and relentlessly.

SECOND—Industrial Unionism holds that there should be one union for all workers. Only by this means can the encroachment of the capitalist class upon the subsistence of the worker be met. The necessity for a single union is rendered imperative by the economic conditions of our time. Modern industry has given rise to a set of conditions wherein several trades or crafts become united under the sway of one capitalist master or group of masters. A large industrial plant may be owned by one man, but where such a plant involves the work of different sorts of craftsmen, these craftsmen (where unions exist) are divided not united. It is a common thing for half a dozen unions to be represented in one establishment. Furthermore, throughout the departments of production to-day it will generally be found, that where different groups of men are arranged, or, rather, divided in different unions, each union enters into an agreement that conflicts with the agreements entered into by almost every other union. One trade signs an agreement that will expire in January, another union will accept one binding them until March, while another body will tie itself up till November, and so on. Thus unionism of the old style has brought about a state of almost inextricable confusion. Whenever one trade section goes upon strike, the other sections in the same industrial department remain at work, and thus help the employers to defeat the efforts of their fellows on the street.

Industrial Unionism seeks to organize

the workers into a union which is designed to embrace every industry in the land. What we aim at is not a TRADE but a CLASS union; not a loose federation of craft unions, but a single union under a single constitution, and composed of Industrial Departments, each of which shall include many and closely related grades of labor. Under such a form of organization an injury to one will be regarded as an injury to all, and rightly so. The capitalists strive to drive the wages of the workers to the standard of the lowest paid man, and strive to depress the wages of the lowest paid man still lower. The cost of female labor becomes the standard to which the cost of male labor continually tends. The Industrial Union would permit of and promote the strike of a whole industry, embracing many crafts, or, if necessary, the strike of a whole series of industries, in order to defend the workers or to promote their interests. The Industrial Union is a class union.

THIRD—The advocates of Industrial Unionism hold that the ultimate and never to be forgotten object of the workingmen's industrial movement must be to seize, and to hold as their collective property, all the means of production. Capitalism, even for the highest paid worker, is a system of robbery and a social crime. Its main feature, private or class ownership of the materials and instruments of production, is the outcome of successive acts of thefts by the ruling class of the past, and is the means whereby the capitalists force the workers to hand over their labor power for a pittance. Capitalism condemns the worker to the life of a slave, whose burden becomes heavier, and whose reward grows ever smaller. Never will the workers be master of their product until they are master of the tools. To that consummation society must move. Rapidly and inevitably the industries of the land are becoming centralized in fewer and fewer hands, while the labor of the wage slaves in field and factory, in workshop, mill, and mine, becomes more co-operative and interlined than ever. Industrial Unionism prepares the way for and lays the sure foundation of the Socialist Republic, by producing a working class industrially organized throughout the length and breadth of the land and round the globe. Industrial Unionism combines the workers that they may run the plants themselves, that they may directly control the various industries under the truest forms of democracy. Under the new economic regime, the central directing authority will be a Parliament of Industry, composed of representatives of the various departments of production and will be elected from below. It is the historic work of the Industrial union of the working class to rear that Parliament of Industry.

FOURTH—Industrial Unionism, based as it is on the fact of the class struggle, promotes the Political Unity of Labor by achieving Labor's Industrial Unity. The new union will establish itself simply as the economic organization of the working class it will proclaim the necessity for political as well as industrial unity, it will marshall the workers on the field of industry, and, by that means, raise their ability for unified action against capital in the arena of politics.

CHARITY

Translated from the French of Paul Lafargue for The People by F. B. Guarnier.

(Continued.)

IV.—Charity of the Bourgeoisie.

The bourgeoisie, in order to increase its fortune, which is an accumulation of thefts committed on wage labor, needs to have at its disposition a large army of free and disorganized workers, without protection of any sort, and sufficiently poor to be forced to sell their labor-power at a vile price. It systematically has freed the workers from feudal oppression, has destroyed their guilds and the little shelter which religion offered them.

The holidays of the Catholic Church which, with the Sundays, brought up to 90 the number of days of rest, that is to say, to an average of 2 per week, during which under the ancient regime work was prohibited, put obstacles to the exploitation of the workers, and the distributions of soup and food which several convents continued to practice, to some extent formed a complement to the wages they received for the four days of the week in which they were allowed to be exploited. Protestantism, in order to please the bourgeoisie masters of industry, who were very numerous in its ranks, in the name of religion condemned alms-giving and abolished the saints in heaven so that on earth the days of rest observed for them could be suppressed. The revolution of 1789 did better. Reformed religion had retained Sunday as a day of rest, but the bourgeois revolutionaries, finding that a day of rest out of seven was too much, substituted the decade for the week, so that the day of rest occurred only every ten days, and in order entirely to bury the memory of the holidays, they replaced in the republican calendar the names of saints with those of metals, plants and animals. The law of Vendémiaire 24th, year II, made a crime of alms-giving.

Political economy, this other intellectual expression of the material interests of the bourgeois class, seconded reformed religion in all its attacks against provident institutions useful to the working class; and the provisions of grain made by the municipalities, the regulation of the price of food, and the Case Annarria, a type of provident institution, linked by paganism to the papacy, were the objects of the bitter criticisms of the Physiocrats, of Condorcet, of the Abbot Galiani, etc., who had become preachers of freedom in the commerce of grain, which Necker compared to the biggest gambling table that could be established, for, "with a single million (francs) a whole nation could be starved."

Meantime modern production, which in order to develop, must find low-priced labor-power in abundance, and for which the bourgeois revolutionaries transformed the conditions of life of the workmen and abolished the guilds and provident institutions of the ancient regime, had created, since entering on the scene, an overpopulation of workers to whom it could not guarantee work, their sole resource. The number of vagabonds and beggars, one of the unhealable sores of "civilization," had become so large that in France during the XVI century it was necessary to enact cruel punishments against them; they were sentenced to be whipped or branded or hung; and these punishments were renewed during the revolutionary period of the XVIII century. The law of Vendémiaire, year II, of which we have spoken above, compelled the beggar to reside in his community, which had to establish a shop where he could find work, and if he quit, he was sentenced to hard labor in prison, and in case of a second offense, to relegation on the island of Madagascar. Under Louis XV stations of mendicity had to be opened, which were veritable prisons, where the vagabonds were maltreated so that they might become disgusted with their wandering life. The same phenomenon of overpopulation of workers occurred in England, and as, notwithstanding the most barbarous repression, the waves of vagabonds and beggars put out of work by the transformation of arable into pasture lands continually grew larger in this country of Protestant reform, chastisements had to be replaced by charity, and under Queen Elizabeth the Poor Laws were decreed, which imposed on each and every parish that it take care of its poor. These laws are still in existence, and they accomplish the paradoxical result of bourgeois charity by which the burden of the sustenance of the poor falls on the shoulders of the poor. Thus, for instance, the rich parishes of London, the dearness of whose rents expels the poor from their houses, do not pay the poor taxes, while the districts where workmen live in crowded conditions are heavily taxed to help the poor. The bourgeoisie created the poor in order to get cheap labor-power, and when the poor exceeded the numbers which it could profitably employ, it drove them away from the cities

or relegated them to the communes of their origin, or sentenced them to prison or corporal punishment, thus making a crime of the misery which no longer was productive of riches for it.

The question of the poor took a serious character during the early days of the revolution of 1789. Bailly, who had just been elected mayor of Paris, in order to solace the misery of the workmen whom the political crisis had thrown on the street, gathered 18,000 of them and penned them as wild beasts on the hill of Montmartre, and the conquerors of the Bastille kept watch over them with cannon, the wicks of which they kept burning. This conduct of the bourgeois revolutionaries, engaging in the struggle for the "enfranchisement of mankind," as they said, announced to the working class the treatment that they could expect from the victorious bourgeoisie. But when it was necessary to appeal to the courage of the popular masses, in order to resist the coalesced European monarchies, the bourgeois revolutionaries had to put off to another time the use of force to keep them in respect, and solemnly promised to distribute to the soldiers of the Republic a not very expensive nourishment, the tranquility of the State is insured." (Nivose 20th, year VIII). Count Rumford, who was surnamed "the minister of humanity," was at the head of a committee which established economic soups in the district St. Antoine and in other quarters of Paris. The dry and hardened Volney could not help being moved on seeing "this gathering of men, having honorable positions, giving themselves to the management of a kettle of soup." ("Decade," Frimaire 10th, year X.) This is what abated the promises and the demagogic phraseology of the Convention. Philanthropy, the name of which did not appear in the French language till about the middle of the eighteenth century, made its triumphal entrance in revolutionary France to replace Christian charity.

¹⁸ J. B. Say in his "Economie Politique" (Book I, Ch. XVII) with complaisance explains the superiority of bananas, stating that a piece of land which produces 100 thousand kilograms of bananas, produces only 2,400 kilograms of potatoes and 800 kilograms of wheat; that a half hectare planted in Mexico with bananas can nourish more than fifty persons, while the same area in Europe planted with wheat hardly feeds two persons. The potato cultivated in Italy and England since the XVII century, did not come into popular use until the first half of the XIX century.

(To be concluded next week.)

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY REPORT

TO THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIALIST CONGRESS :::

To the International Socialist Congress
of Copenhagen,
August-September, 1910.

Greeting.—The report of the Socialist Labor Party to the comrades of the world, assembled in the International Congress of Stuttgart, 1907, after reviewing the situation of the country, summed up its many sides in these words:

"The dream that our people have so long been holding in, concerning the delightfulness and the stability of capitalist institutions in America, is fast evaporating; the dream concerning the efficacy of pure and simple Unionism, that is, of a Unionism grounded on 'fraternal relations between Capital and Labor,' together with the companion dream of pure and simple political Socialism, that is, the Socialism that marches to the ballot-box unswayed by the might of the Industrial organization of the Working Class,—this double dream also is lifting from the public mind."

In this report, to the comrades assembled this year at Copenhagen, the Socialist Labor Party feels it unnecessary to amplify what was said three years ago with regard to the dreams concerning the delightfulness and stability of capitalist institutions in the land. On this road, the developments that have taken place since then, however marked they may be, pale into insignificance when compared with the developments that these three short years have brought forth on the subject of the other dreams. The Socialist Labor Party believes no better aid can be given the comrades of foreign countries in understanding the trend of things in the United States than to devote full space to the facts that are causing the dreams of pure and simple Socialism to lift from the public mind, and thereby to elucidate the policy of the S. L. P. This report will confine itself to this head, all the more so in light of the fact that, by letter dated Chicago, August, 1909, the Socialist party demanded from the International Bureau both the American seats on the Bureau for itself, to the exclusion of the Socialist Labor Party.

The United States is traversing an epoch of bitter generalization. The moral bonds that should hold society together are in a state of dissolution. Here and there in Europe one reads of an act of moral turpitude in governmental and other ruling circles. Here the phenomenon is of daily occurrence. Some of the highest financial and mercantile institutions of the land have been convicted of fraud towards the Government, others of fraud towards customers; prominent individuals of the ruling class stand enriched, not a few of these escaping the burden of disgrace by suicide; "aristocratic" Government officials are being exposed as bribe-takers, speculators and criminals of various degrees; "the family," that alleged palladium of bourgeois morality, is daily having the curtain lifted over itself by divorce suits that are not always printable; truancy in all the walks of life is daily uncovered; "clerkship," meaning the practices of the sharper, is rampant.

Where such is the standard above, the standard below can not be much better. The evil example spreads in all directions. Needless to say that under such conditions ignorance of their class interests and a conduct matching such ignorance, characterizes the working masses. The excellent series of letters on the American Labor Movement, published in the Stuttgart "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" in the course of the last two years from the pen of that enterprising paper's special agent "Chagrin," overdraw the picture not at all. The profound lack of information on the part of the working class, their lack of solidarity, the absence of class consciousness in their organizations, the vanity that pervades them, the extent to which they are under the control of the employer, the corruption that grows at their bones—all this, sketched with the accuracy of the observer who has eyes to see, and which is a reflex of the moral standard of the class above, is faithfully reproduced in "Chagrin's" letters.

The problem presented by such a state of things was gripped by the Socialist Labor Party with a policy of uncompromising, rigidly consistent and persistent agitation, education and organization, pursued unswervingly, regardless of the extent to which it drew in the face of prevalent and darling errors, and of the hostility which such policy aroused from the material interests that clustered around the error. One example taken from many will illustrate the point.

There is hardly a superstition more dear to the popular mind in the United States than that of Anti-Immigration. Is there any more benumbing to the Proletarian Movement. It is a superstition of multiple fascination. It fascinates the whole population, even the immigrant population, with the flattering

sense of superiority to all outside nationalities. It fascinates the proletariat by furnishing them with what seems to be a certain explanation of the cause of their decline, and a plausible method to arrest the decline; it fascinates the capitalist class because the Anti-Immigration cry conceals, as none other does, from the proletariat's eyes the fact that the private ownership of the ever more improved plants of production overstocks the labor-market with ten proletarians for every one who overstocks the market through immigration. The Anti-Immigration cry, moreover, fascinates the capitalist class for another and more saving reason, a reason peculiarly applicable to America:

In England, in Germany, in France, in any country whatsoever, outside of the United States, an issue that directly or indirectly suggests a differentiation of races will fail to fracture the country.

In those countries immigrants are few; the bulk of the nation may be said to be homogeneous, substantially so. Otherwise in the United States. Here all nations, almost all races, are represented, and in numbers not a few. Let any issue be raised suggestive of degrees in desirability, and the immediate consequence is that, with each of the nationalities now in the land, the latent, long cultivated and interested superstitions of superiority above all other races will forthwith begin to pulsate. The Immigration Question is such an issue. Immigration can not be curtailed except upon the principle that the present population of the land is superior to the element excluded. The myth of being the elect of God; a myth that has rocked the cradle of every race; a poison that is in the system of all nationalities—that myth will start buzzing in the ears, that poison will forthwith become active in the veins of all the nationalities now here. At first the myth will buzz in the collective American ear; the poison will assert itself in the collective American veins; by an inevitable law of cause and effect, myth and poison will presently be buzzing and pulsating in the individual veins and the individual veins of each separate nationality. The final effect is to fracture the land into all its component and as yet merged populations. Obviously, Anti-Immigration tears up the ground upon which the solidarity of the country's proletariat must take a footing. Obviously Anti-Immigration agitation is of all issues the dearest to the capitalist heart.

The all around popularity of the Anti-Immigration issue notwithstanding, the Socialist Labor Party took and maintains a firm stand against it. As with this so with one and all the other issues—"contracts," "taxation," "limitation of membership," "high initiation fees," etc.—imbedded in superstitions, and interested love, and the uprooting of which the Socialist Labor Party holds is a condition sine qua non for a healthy Socialist Movement in the land.

As far as the test of votes is concerned, the S. L. P. can show no success for its policy. On the contrary. Its last presidential vote fell down to 14,000 from the 34,000 polled in 1904, considerably below the presidential vote of four years before; and, although at last year's election its vote rose again in some localities, it fell off in others, leaving its vote status unchanged.

Is then the Socialist Labor Party policy a mistaken one, to be abandoned in the interest of the Socialist Movement? If such were the conclusion furnished by all the facts in the case, the Socialist Labor Party would, with the same abnegation with which it has hitherto upheld that party: "Not even the money interests need have any fear during the Socialist regime; everybody will get a square deal." All the other spring elections, from Chicago down, held this year, confirmed the law of Socialist party decline in votes.

Diametrically opposed to the Socialist Labor Party policy is the policy of the Socialist Labor Party's rival, the Socialist party. On the very question of Immigration, as the reports of the last two International Congresses record, the Socialist party posture of opposition to freedom of immigration is in line with the wrong posture of the vast majority of Unions on the subject. As in the matter of Immigration, so with all these other and vital issues. The S. P. contrasted its policy with that of the S. L. P.—the S. L. P. was pronounced "intolerant," the Socialist party was tolerant; the S. L. P. was pronounced "narrow," the S. P. broad; the S. L. P. "hostile to the Unions," the S. P. "gained their sympathy"; in short, the S. L. P. "isolated" itself from the proletariat, the S. P. "attracted them." The S. P. theory sounded plausible. At any rate it deserved testing. The test overthrew the theory.

At the start—between the years of 1900 and 1904—the vote of the Socialist party seemed to give a handle to the

belief that that party had struck the correct road. Its vote rose above 400,000 in the land. The object of this report being to convey to the comrades abroad a reliable picture of things American, we would be justified at this place to quote the words of Engels, with regard to the upturning and straw-fire votes of America, in a conversation that Engels had with the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party on the steamer which took the delegates of the Zurich International Congress of 1893 to the island of Ushuaia. Let the quoting, at this place, of Engels's observation be cause for useless irritation to our Socialist party rival, we shall leave Engels unquoted, and here merely say that no persons at all versed in American affairs took that "big vote" seriously. Since then, the recurring election returns have, from year to year, been giving more precise information. Already before, but more markedly at the presidential election of 1908, beginning with the great industrial center of New York City, the Socialist party vote dropped heavily in almost all the industrial centers of the land. The significant sociologic lesson taught by the detailed figures was, however, concealed by the total vote which recorded a gain of about 12,000 due mainly to a rural vote which means nothing. Last year's elections removed the concealment. Arithmetically, as well as sociologically, the lesson was read in unmistakable tones. The total vote dropped heavily, and not in almost, but in all the industrial States and centers of the land. What the measure of the droppage was all told may be gathered from the circumstance that at the Congress election of 1908 the Socialist party candidate in the 9th N. Y. Congress District lost 1,000 votes roundly, falling below one-half the vote which the S. L. P. alone had polled in that very district twelve years before. Similarly in the 16th Assembly District of New York. In 1898, before the existence of the Socialist party, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate was about 1,000 votes within election, polling over 2,000 votes. Since the advent of the Socialist party, the candidates of the two parties combined in that district do not poll one-third of that vote. A still more instructive instance was the Socialist party vote in New York City. Here, in New York City, proper, the leading industrial center of the country, a locality, within, in which the Socialist party has a German daily, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" fully a generation old, besides a Jewish and English daily press—here the S. P., after having reached the high water mark of 16,472 votes in 1904, came gradually down until it dropped to 6,811 last year. In New York City, proper, the combined vote of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party last year was 7,624—or 2,400 less than the Socialist Labor Party alone polled eleven years before, when it was the sole party of Socialism. Mutual mutandis, what has happened in New York City, proper, happened in the rest of the industrial centers of the land. The S. P. does not enjoy the support of the proletariat of America. Nor does the sweeping victory of the Social Democratic party, won last April at the municipal election in Milwaukee, at all affect matters. The conditions that favored the sudden overturn in Milwaukee were purely local, transitory and arising wholly from capitalist political feuds, and the posture of the Social Democratic party in that city's municipal campaign may be judged from the statement given out after election by Mr. Victor L. Berger of that party: "Not even the money interests need have any fear during the Socialist regime; everybody will get a square deal." All the other spring elections, from Chicago down, held this year, confirmed the law of Socialist party decline in votes.

Decisive though the election figures may seem, still may they, as figures often are, be the subject of different conclusions. There is, however, one event that leaves no room for doubt, or discussion. Among the persons best qualified to know the situation of the Socialist party, and who would surely not slander it, is Mr. A. M. Simons, long a member of the S. P. National Executive Committee. Only three months after the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party (with Mr. Simons as one of its members, and in its letter applying to the International Bureau for both the American seats on the Bureau) declared publicly that the Socialist Labor Party "has neither support nor influence in the labor movement of this country," and claimed these merits for the Socialist party itself: its adoption, as instanced in the Immigration matter, of the Gompers-Unionist Anti-Immigration views, to mention none other, was not questioned. The Socialist party's holding of such views under the colors of Socialism convinced Gompers-Unionism that its views were legitimate and sound. Above all, the tremendous advertisement

given to the Socialist party by the bourgeois press riveted the conviction upon the class-conscious masses that the language of the Socialist party was Socialist, anti-Socialist the language of the Socialist Labor Party. One of the leading effects of all this has already been pointed out—the proletariat became riveted in its errors; they acted upon the political field agreeable to these errors by, either following their Anti-Immigration employers like sheep to the ballot-box, or, as they did in California, setting up their own Anti-Immigration and otherwise bourgeois-tainted "Labor Party"; and, in all instances, by denouncing the Socialist party for not joining them. The other leading effect could not be other but rendering the work of the Socialist Labor Party immeasurably more arduous. During the last ten years Socialist Labor Party propaganda had to beat its way in the teeth of a veritable storm, the principal bellow to which was the propaganda carried on by the bourgeois press in behalf of the Socialist party.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES

In 1882 2,062
In 1882 21,157
In 1886 38,504
In 1900 74,181
In 1904 34,172
In 1908 14,231

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

To think that you are able by social
disapproval or other coercive means to
crush a man's opinion, is an one who
should fire a blunderbuss to put out a
star.

—JOHN MORLEY.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Whenever the workers seem about to
break away from the capitalist parties,
in an endeavor, no matter how absurd,
to help their own interests politically,
up from all shades of capitalists rise
howls upon the reprehensibility of trying
to bring about "class legislation,"
warning that legislation "can not make
riches," etc., etc. Now we see the
insurgent Republicans denying all this by
bending every effort to capture the legis-
lative powers, and for what?—to go
rainbow chasing? By no means. They
want possession of the legislative powers
to insure their prosperity, to relieve
themselves of tax burdens, and preserve
themselves from ruin.

The insurgent movement gives an idea
of how the trusts are squeezing the
lessers interests, and it is legislation that
plays an important part in the strangling.
The insurgents want the tariff revised,
to the extent at least of removing the
protection now afforded the "notorious
trusts"; they favor an income tax, to
"adjust the burdens of taxation among
the people"; they advocate an inheritance
tax, so as to return "to the people"
a part of the "swollen fortunes" of the
"predatory class," "unrighteously" ob-
tained; they want governmental control
of gigantic combinations, that "oppress
the people," etc., etc.

The big interests work the tariff game
both ways: they are free traders in raw
material, high protectionist in their
manufactured product. Senator Aldrich,
for example, is a stockholder in and a
director of the Intercontinental Rubber
Company—a Ryan-Guggenheim-Rocke-
feller combine, which is said to be the
biggest dealer in crude rubber in the
world, having vast rubber interests in
Mexico, and enjoying huge concessions in
the Congo Basin. Their charter permits
them to manufacture rubber goods but
they do not. That power is kept in re-
serve in case any rubber manufacturing
insurgents should refuse to buy crude
rubber from them.

Senator Aldrich's trust wants no pro-
tection on crude rubber, but the gentle-
man was very active in boosting the
duty on manufactured rubber. He ad-
mits that the manufacturers did not
need the increase, and his excuse for the
boost, that it simplified bookkeeping at
the Customs Houses, is certainly unique.
It is, of course, only an interesting
incident that Mr. Aldrich's concern has,
as La Follette's declares, suddenly be-
come a great dividend-payer. Perish the
insurgent thought that the free trade
crude rubber men slapped on a private
tariff when passing the crude rubber
along to the manufacturer.

It is against such "injustices" that
the insurgents are fighting. They con-
centrated their attack on what they
wrongly call Cannonism. The Speaker
of the House has the power to appoint
all standing and select committees. The
House committees practically determine
legislation and only those get on them
who are known to be acceptable to the
interests, but the power of the Speaker
is only a reflex of the power of the
majority party in the House. The power
of the majority becomes, by the rules, con-
centrated in the hands of the Speaker.
The only way in which the insurgents
can hope to destroy Cannonism is by
getting the support of the votes, and
themselves instituting their own brand
of Cannonism.

While not legislation but labor creates
wealth, still legislation provides oppor-
tunities for the plundering class; it as-
sists and safeguards them in their plun-
dering, and is powerful in suctioning
wealth into the pools of the class inter-
ests legislated for. The legislative

power, which has the appearance of
being by the consent of the workers,
clasp the capitalist firmly in the ex-
ploiters' saddle. Knock the power of
legislation, of government, from the
capitalist hand and its grasp on the eco-
nomic power is weakened. Knowing this
is why the capitalists do everything pos-
sible to discourage even the semblance
of independent political action by the
workers.

"SOCIALISM AND THE JEW."

Socialism will have to seek a foothold
on Mars or some other planet, for, ac-
cording to all the inspired mouthpieces
of the capitalist class, no one on this
old earth wants it. In this country So-
cialism is said to be "contrary to the
spirit of our institutions"; in England
incompatible with Anglo-Saxon sturdiness;
and so on all along the line of the
nations there is said to be something
peculiar to each that makes against
Socialism. Now comes Charles S. Simon,
with an article in "The Canadian Jewish
Times," entitled "Socialism and the
Jew," in which he declares that "Socialism
can make no permanent appeal to the
Jew." The reason he gives is that
"ownership of land has become a passion
with the migrating Jew." The desire to
own land may be a "passion" with people
from Russia, the principal "home" of the
Jews, where it is practically impos-
sible for them to own land; but if the
"passion" to own land is so strong among
Jews how account for the failure of even
the heavily subsidized efforts to get the
Jews to take up farming here? The fact
of the matter is that the Jew is an in-
dustrial proletarian, and the question as
to whether the Jew of to-day would
make a good farmer is an open one.
Even if the Jewish proletarian had "land
hunger" there is just about as much
chance for them to satisfy it in Russia as
here.

"The acquisitiveness of the Jew," says
Mr. Simon, "his passion for land, and his
commercial genius indicate a soil from
which Socialism can not long receive
nourishment." This is a wholesale ap-
plication to a people of the wealth grab-
bing propensities of the class typified by
the Jacob Schiff, and his ilk among the
non-Jews. The typical Jew is a prolet-
arian—in America an abiding industrial
proletarian. A perusal of Mr. Simon's article can
only lead to one conclusion, that the
Jewish proletarian sees that the Ameri-
can capitalist class is identical with the
Russian autocracy, and having suffered
under the one, and now suffering under
the other he is not to be swerved from
the path where lie his class interests, by
either appeals to race, or lures utopian
The Jewish proletarian, the same as
other proprietarians, is coming to So-
cialism.

THE SHORT BALLOT.

From various quarters we hear of a
variety of movements in favor of so-
called popular as against delegated gov-
ernment, the "short ballot" being the
latest brilliant scheme evolved whereby
to do up the political Boss and the
political machine. The promise of the
short ballotists is that the short ballot
will give the citizens "easy and effect-
ive direct control over their govern-
ment."

Representative government is the out-
come of large communities, the large
communities being the result of the era
of large production, which masses the
workers in industrial armies. Small
communities can have direct govern-
ment, in the manner of the old New
England town meeting, where all the
voters could gather together. This
gathering together is, however, impos-
sible in industrial centers, hence repre-
sentative government.

Forms of government being of neces-
sity the reflex of the system of produc-
tion, the industrial Boss has his counter-
part in the political Boss. The business
of the political Boss is politics; behind all
politics is business. Sometimes the
political Boss is a thorn in the side of the
industrial Boss, especially when the
industrial Boss heavily mulcts the Corpora-
tions for favors extended. The Cor-
porations would gladly see the "grafting"
political Boss overthrown provided
they could still secure the vested privi-
leges which are the stock in trade of the
political Boss.

The industrial Boss, seeing the close
connection between politics and busi-
ness, jumps at the conclusion that there
is no reason why he should not directly
run the government, instead of, as he
does, run it by his proxy, the political
Boss. When he tries it he finds out
that politics is a branch of business with
which he is not familiar, and he usually
ends up by making a muddle of trying
to run it. Industrial tyranny, with
which he is perfectly familiar, goes to
wreck in the political field, where finess
is the method of control.

The Short Ballot organization, headed
by a lot of dilettante reformers, advo-
cates that the voter select only the most
important officers, they in turn to ap-
point the others. This scheme, if gen-
erally adopted, would lead to the re-
striction of the franchise, would lead
to government by commission. In the
"Story of the Short Ballot Cities," is-
sued by the Short Ballot organization,
government by commission is lauded as
cheap government, tax-reducing govern-
ment, deficit-wiping out government, etc.—
matters of no interest to the worker.
Whether government is "cheap" or
"dear" is no concern of his. He does
not pay the costs, therefore does not
profit, or lose, as the case may be. The
return to the worker for his labor is,
on the average only a subsistence wage.
He has nothing wherewith to pay taxes.
Under high taxes or low taxes the
worker's position remains the same—a
hand to mouth existence.

Hand in hand with the short ballot is
the scheme for the elimination of
parties. We are all supposed to have
one interest, and only the political Boss
and the "bad" corporation to oppose.
Political parties arise in response to the
class interests of those setting them up.

When they shall have seen their day it
will be, either that the plutocracy reigns
supreme over a cooledge working class,
or that the working class will have
ended the cause of all class antagonism,
will have ended capitalism.

The Socialist does not bother much
about the relative merits or demerits
of this or that form in which capitalist
government may be cast. Understanding
the nature of the modern system
of production, he sees that representa-
tive government is one of its require-
ments. Whatever may be done in the
way of changes, there is, however, one
change, against which the Socialist will
work, tooth and nail, and that is against
any change looking towards a curtail-
ment of the franchise.

The short ballot scheme leads in the
direction of restriction of the franchise.

THE PASSING OF BLATCHFORD.

At last Robert Blatchford, "Nunquam"
of the "Clarion," has landed. The erst-
while sentimental, who robed himself
in the garb of Socialism, has publicly
"given up the workingman," has es-
poused the cause of a Big Navy for
Great Britain, and has become a contrib-
utor to the Harmsworth publications.

Blatchford's reward has been long in
coming. It is many years since he elect-
ed the pose of Socialism, a pose that has
proved an easier road to notoriety to
more than one so-called "intellectual,"
who afterwards turned his "Socialist"
fame to profitable account in other
ways, often the way of combating his
previous position.

Blatchford started the "Clarion,"
which in the course of time, it is said,
became a profitable publication. It may
have paid at some stage of its career,
but there were not wanting indications
that it had not paid of late, and this is
borne out by Blatchford's "loss of faith"
in the workingmen. He lost faith in the
workers as they ceased to take any
stock in him.

The "Clarion" propaganda consisted in
slinging darts at vested interests and es-
tablished religious and conventional be-
liefs. It was a voice of lamentation,
complaining bitterly of wrong. It be-
came a voice crying in the wilderness
with none to heed, save a few timid cap-
italists who flinched at "Nunquam's" ad-
jectives. Like all sentimentalists, Blatch-
ford was a law unto himself. He had
his own notions of Socialism. He looked
for "reform" to come from the ranks of
the "intelligent" artisan and the middle
class. And to preserve his own indi-
viduality he kept largely aloof from the
organized Socialist Movement.

The passing of Blatchford is not with-
out its lesson for the Socialist. In fact
many "broad-minded" Socialists were to
blame for the prominence he achieved.
They justified winking at his idiosyncrasies
because of the "good" he was doing.
Now they, who were tolerant of Blatch-
ford, are damning him for the "evil" he
has done. One point, that stands out
clear as a pike staff in the lesson from
Blatchford, is that Lamenting alone about
wrong is impotent. In the end it produces only contempt for the
lament, and when the lament, as
in the case of "Nunquam," turns tail, it
confirms the opinion that 'tis useless to
fight against wrong. Didn't he try and
fail, what then can avail?

Unless it can be shown that social
wrong is avoidable it is useless to in-
veigh against it. Lamentation alone
about the absence of Right and Justice
will never establish Right and Justice.
The workers must first be shown that
Right and Justice CAN be made real-
ities, and next HOW they can be made
realities. In other words sense must be
added to denunciation.

Again the Blatchford episode points
once more to the danger to the Socialist
Movement of a privately owned Socialist
press. As difficulties arise, and they are
bound to arise, the individualist reform
spirit quails and looks about for succor,
under the severe pressure not being par-
ticular from whence it may come or the
nature of it. Thus we see a Blatchford
traveling the crooked road of sentimen-
tality and landing at last in the ditch of
capitalist journalism where he is trying
to drag his former reading public of the
"Clarion."

The passing of Blatchford furnishes
one more illustration of the correctness
of the tactics of the Socialist Labor
Party, which neither whines nor froths
about Right and Justice, but, fortified
with the knowledge that material con-
ditions to-day make possible their reali-
zation, goes forth manfully to overcome
all that may stand in the way.

THE UNION LABEL AND ITS BOOM- ERS.

Surely someone on the pure and sim-
ple union label booming Socialist party
"Call" must have nodded, otherwise that

correspondence headed, "Tobin Whips
Shoe Workers Into Line," would not
have crept into its issue of August 24th.

The article, which is dated Brockton,
Mass., relates a tale of the usual Tobin
tactics in dealing with members whose
notions of a union's functions are that it
should be a shield to labor instead of

as they are finding it out to be, a
shackle.

Passing over the immediate cause of
the dispute, the revocation of the charter
of the Stitches' Union, Tobin's finely
drawn out decision as to the legality of
a committee, etc., etc., we come to this
summing up of the situation, made, the
"Call" declares, by one of the stitchers:

"The existing situation is intolerable
and can not last. The opinion of the
mass of union people in Brockton is that
they are merely paying dues to insure
themselves reductions in wages. If the
union stamp was to mean anything to
us it was to protect us against downward
tendencies in wages and other condi-
tions, but now it is merely a method
by which the manufacturers can promote
those tendencies. In the present case
the general executive board has defended
and supported Alan, who, as our repre-
sentative before the State board of ar-
bitration, indorsed a 25 per cent. reduction
in our wages, making it possible for the
State board to order the reduction, and
for the manufacturer to collect thou-
sands of dollars paid in wages since last
March. The present critical period may
be bridged over now, but it only means a
more bitter struggle and fiercer revolt
later on, and the Federation of Labor
will have to take action soon or the
union stamp and label will be forever
discredited in the labor movement."

Here we have it plumb and plain: the
vaunted union label is used as a shackle
to hold the rebellious worker chained to
the interests of the boss.

The label and "sacred" agreement go
together; they are the labor fakir's stock
in trade, which he, like any other com-
mercial drummer, markets. What shoe
manufacturer, we wonder, has not heard
the labor fakir's goods descended upon
something after this fashion: "Make a
contract with us and we will assure you
of immunity from all labor troubles. We
will name a wage rate agreeable to you,
and furnish you the men. We can con-
trol the men in our organization. They
will without question abide by any con-
tract that we may make." Then, as a
further inducement, is presented the
"merits" of the union label—as a busi-
nesses bringer to the boss.

The whole theory that the label could
benefit the workers is false. Under the
capitalist system, union, the same as
non-union labor, is bound to get its ne-
cessaries as cheaply as possible, forced
thereby by capitalism under which their
wages must steadily decline. That hard
fact scuttles the union theory that the
label can hold wages up.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PLEAS'D WITH CONTENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I and my friends have been immensely pleased with the article, "The Machine Era," published in the Weekly People of August 12. We shopworkers need such articles once in a while, to lift us above the daily strife and to enable us to view our tool-work in a different light.

H. Bahn.

Katonah, N. Y., August 22.

SEATTLE BUILDS WELL FOR S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the past week, with the aid of Seattle comrades, we managed to land 15 more subs for our Party papers. Seven street meetings were held to the usual good crowds, with a total sale of 91 pamphlets and 700 Daily Peoples.

Section Seattle is doing splendid work all along the line now, and with the good list of new readers secured during the past 8 weeks there is every reason to hope for new material being added to the Section.

I shall leave to-night for Pasco and Spokane, and during my stay in both places every effort will be made to boost the circulation of the S. L. P. press.

Chas. Pierson.

Seattle, Wash., August 15.

S. L. P. HAS IT RIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been so pleased with my last two numbers of the Weekly People that I just can't help writing you a word of encouragement and good cheer. You do certainly collect great propaganda articles. The one in the August 20 issue on Economics, explaining the law of value is exceptionally fine, and easy to understand.

It is very plain to me that the S. L. P. way of looking at things is the only way, but I can't make the boys that I work with see it that way. I work as a moulder here in a foundry where there are 75 to 100 moulders and core makers. I am the only one that stands up for S. L. P. tactics. The others are S. P. men almost to a man, and I have to fight the whole bunch. When I get hold of a good article in The People I take it up and get them or some of them to read it and then the fight is on. They want one thing at a time and say I. W. W. unionism is too far advanced; that the time is not ripe for it yet. They say that the S. P. tactics are right for their party is growing all the time and the S. L. P. is going down all the time."

Messrs. William Duffey and Gus Strelb are doing the business here and they are rounding up a typical S. P. bunch such as have been rounded up and fallen away in other places. I tell these fellows that they will have to learn Socialism all over again in the end.

F. H. Ford.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 20.

ABSENT EXHIBITS IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The commercial interests of this city are holding a "Made in St. Louis" show at the Coliseum. Things made and sold in St. Louis are there on exhibition. But there are some things "made in St. Louis" which are not seen, are not mentioned or even hinted at in the big show place. I shall name a few of these missing numbers here.

An average of 27 people die from consumption every week in St. Louis.

Thousands of workingmen are out of jobs in St. Louis.

The cost of living keeps on going up in St. Louis.

Several women of the upper class expressed their opinion in a newspaper interview that it is impossible for a woman to dress well on \$600 a year. The ladies of the working class are in luck if they have \$20 a year to buy cheap shoddy at a bargain counter in St. Louis.

Various divisions of the capitalist class are accusing each other of being grafters in St. Louis.

The consumers are up in arms against the short-weight grocers and butchers.

A distinguished authority on sanitation came to the Mound City, looked over ground in the Ghetto, and this is what he said: "I have seen many filthy slum districts, but none as bad as seen in St. Louis."

A 12-year-old girl was found making shirts for 10 cents a day in a sweatshop in St. Louis.

The girl lost her job but the sweatshop is still blooming, and the shirts

sang a sentimental song. For lack of space all of these and other exciting events cannot be here recorded, but they will forever remain known and will be cherished by those who were privileged to witness them.

The event of the day was the book sale, at which the Sue stories melted like "snow off a dyke." You may look out for a brisk and increasing demand for that magnificent series as a result of that sale.

Now, comrades, there is work to do! Get busy! Observer.

Phila. Pa., August 22.

A UNIQUE SOCIALIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In my former communication concerning the Rev. Father Kennedy's discourse in the "Church of the Holy Spirit" in this city, I should have stated that Father Kennedy is a member of the "Paulist Fathers." If the Apostle Paul had no better means of acquiring knowledge of the sciences of his day than those accessible to Father Kennedy at the Catholic University of Washington in his study of the science of Socialism, I fear we should not now be blessed with the Paulist organization. In the past quarter century I have heard very many characteristics described as marking the make-up of a Socialist, this one by Father Kennedy is new to me. I presume the latter has in mind the Socialist demand for the abolition of the "wage system," the corner stone of modern capitalism.

I append herewith a letter from Father Kennedy that speaks for itself.

M. D. F.
Atlantic City, N. J., August 2.

(Enclosure)

Bell Phone 3186
Coast " 1952

Rectory,
806 Oriental avenue.
Rev. J. B. McCloskey, Rector
The New Catholic Church
Church of the Holy Spirit
Atlantic City, N. J.

August 2, 1910.

My dear Mr. Fitzgerald,
I wish to thank you for the paper and pamphlet which you have sent me. I have not had time to read them but will within a few days.

I do not remember having mentioned Socialism in my very brief talk on Sunday, and several who were present have no remembrance of it. At any rate I am sure I had no intention of making an attack upon it. While studying at the Catholic University (Washington) I gave considerable time to Socialism, and while we must admit that there is some element radically wrong in the distribution of wealth and that a remedy is needed, I always thought that Socialism forgot the greed of human nature and promised too much of an impossible Utopia.

The remedy, if any, it seems to me lies in teaching people to live not outwardly but inwardly the Christian life. Accomplish this and you have done all that can be done to overcome the injustice of the world.

Long ago I have given up hope of perfection this side of heaven. You are, I think a little unfair in your judgment of the church, which when I read again, I find is not your own judgment.

Personally I have not had a cent of salary for my services. I am indeed a Socialist, since I live the common life of the Paulist Fathers.

Thanking you again,

I am sincerely in Christ
David W. Kennedy, C. S. P.

IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night at 3rd and Market Sts., Section Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, broke the record for successful open air propaganda meetings in this city. It would have quickened the pulses of some of our old faint-hearted and discouraged comrades of days gone by had they been present and witnessed this inspiring meeting. J. H. Arnold was on the stand. The meeting began at 8:30 and continued until 10 o'clock. Questions came this time before they were called for; and, happily, the questions aided the speaker to make digressions and call the attention of the audience to the educational value of our literature, in answering them.

One question was, "What would you do if you should elect a Socialist Presidential candidate, and the capitalists in control of the industries should close them down and throw the workers out of employment?"

Arnold replied, "That is a good point you raise there. And then he cited the case of Bryan in whose first campaign the captains of industry threatened their wage slaves with a shutdown unless they elected McKinley. Arnold showed that the workers were terrorized into voting, thousands upon thousands of them, for McKinley, through fear of losing their jobs if they didn't. That was too deep when it wasn't three deep, and how, after dark, McLucas brought tears to the eyes of

the 'assembled millions' when he

ignorant of their class interests. When the workers, through Socialist Labor Party propaganda, are persuaded to study and understand the principles of industrial unionism and build their one universal union accordingly, the workers, men and women, in each great department of industry being organized in that department of the one union, say for example, the transportation workers in one department, the mine workers in another, the textile workers in yet another department, and so on through all the industries of the land, all being organized in one great, powerful union, equipped to take and hold and operate the industries,—when that day comes and the workers elect their Presidential candidate on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and the captains of industry threaten to close down their industries and starve the workers into submission and cause them to annual and repudiate their choice of a Socialist Labor Party candidate for the Presidency, why the workers will laugh at the threat of those who from that hour would be their masters nevermore.

"The working class thus educated and organized and trained and disciplined in its ONE ORGANIZED UNION can snap its fingers in the faces of its former industrial masters and say to them, 'The industries which you have owned and controlled so long and which ownership and control has enabled you to lord it over us so long are the industries which we ourselves built, and which we as a class have

done. The audience understood and appreciated the answer, but the questioner persisted. He wanted to know if it were not true that both capitalist and worker are alike the slaves of the system, and did not "both capitalist and worker vote for the system?"

Arnold replied: "It is false and absurd to say that capitalists and wage slaves are alike the slaves of the system. It's nonsense to say of a people they are all slaves to one another. If all were slaves where would our masters be? And if none were masters none would be slaves. The existence of slaves means the existence of masters of these slaves."

"What is this system this young man says all alike are the slaves of, both the buyers of labor-power and the sellers of labor-power in the labor market? It is the capitalist system, a system under which to-day about ten per cent of the people own and control the land on which we live and the machinery of production we must use in order to live, and the rest of us, about 90 per cent, must go to that small class of capitalists and sell our labor-power, that is, sell ourselves, to them by the day or the week in order to get our bread. It is the system under which, when we have worked hard and produced a surplus for our masters, our masters can close down their plants, throw us out of work, many of us to suffer actual want and hunger, and some, perhaps, to starve or commit suicide, while these masters sail away in their yachts to enjoy the ocean breezes, go to pleasant summer resorts or to comfortable wintering places, as the case may be. And yet this young man insists that capitalist and wage-slave are alike the slaves of the system. Bah!"

The remedy, if any, it seems to me lies in teaching people to live not outwardly but inwardly the Christian life. Accomplish this and you have done all that can be done to overcome the injustice of the world.

Long ago I have given up hope of perfection this side of heaven. You are, I think a little unfair in your judgment of the church, which when I read again, I find is not your own judgment.

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the 'assembled millions' when he

WORK TOO HARD

Newporters Afflicted with Strenuousness, Seek Recuperation.

Newport, R. I., August 25.—A number of Newport's prominent summer population have been laid low by the extra hard labor they have been performing this season. These citizens and citizens have found out that their "finer mold," that is, "clay," has not lifted them out of the sphere of mortal, and so, after having applied themselves strenuously and acquitted themselves more strenuously of their elected tasks these few months, they are now helpless and dire distress, for the Sputile Avenger, Disease and Destruction to all who overwork themselves, has made his appearance in the "industrious" colony.

The members of the colony have been kept on the go almost continually for the last month with dinners and luncheons. This is their special forte, capacity. And they, it must be said, quite a capacious maw and belly. The result has been that a number of the women and some of the men have somewhat overdone their jobs. Consequently several have fainted during social entertainments and in one case a man and his wife have hurried off to the mountains for rest.

On Monday Mrs. French Vanderbilt fainted while at the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince. Last week while at a dinner dance given by Mrs. James B. Haggin Mrs. William E. Carter fainted, and she and Mr. Carter, who is not in the best of health, have gone to the mountains.

On Tuesday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan Mrs. Reynolds Hitt and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt fainted.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, though in mourning and not taking part in the social gayeties, was confined to her summer house by illness, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas and a number of others have also been sick recently.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been indisposed and has been confined to his home in Portsmouth.

Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who was operated upon at the Newport Hospital for appendicitis on Tuesday, was reported yesterday as being comfortable.

Really, the rich do have their troubles.

"RAILROADER." NEW BRIDGE-TON, PA.—In venting their hot air about "high wages," the capitalist papers take the tip from the labor fakirs, who are continually blowing about what the "unions" have done for labor.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. T. E., CLARKSVILLE, MO.—

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Economic power, private property in the machinery of production, is the basis of political power. Your other question not understood, please restate it differently.

J. B., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The "philosophical" Anarchist is usually nothing more than an "eccentric cuss."

MINER, PRINCETON, W. VA.—In order to get at the profits on railroad haulage of coal between specified points, we would first need to have the various items of costs, which, of course, are not available to us.

W. J. K., SALT LAKE, UTAH—Your telegram received, but its contents not being clear could not utilize it.

"STUDENT." LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Of course the I'm-a-Bummary hate the very name of Marx. Marx is to them the "face at the window," the same as he is to the Anarchist capitalist class. Will have to look up data on your question.

J. H. S., —, CONN.—Having no argument is why such people resort to vicious vituperation. The S. L. P. has the argument. That is why the mental and other crooks hate it.

S. T. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—That is one of your S. P. errors: Nationalism and municipalization are not in themselves Socialism. State capitalism substituted for the private capitalist concern would not advantage the workers. Capitalism would still be in possession and over the workers. Apply the touchstone: do working class interests dominate? to such projects, and you will come out clear.

ALL OTHERS—Wait until next week.

D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; S. A. J., S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Matter received.

"HUCKLEBERRY FINN"

ENGLISH WRITER TACKLES PROF. PECK, WHO DISPARAGED THE BOOK.

William Archer has been defending Mark Twain, in the London Morning Leader, against certain criticisms by Professor Peck of "Huckleberry Finn."

Archer gives the following extract from that book, and says it is "one which comes as near being merely humorous as anything in the book. Humorous it is; but not with the cheap humor of burlesque and exaggeration. We laugh, not at its extravagance, but at its probability. It is a perfect example of two simple souls tangled in the meshes of logic. Huck Finn and Jim are talking of kings in exile, and Jim wonders what those who come to America can find to do. Huck replies:

About Talking French.

"Some of them gets on the police, and some of them learns people how to talk French."

"Why, Huck, doan' de French people talk de same way we does?"

"Noo, Jim; you couldn't understand a word they said—not a single word."

"Well, now, I be ding-busted! How do dat come?"

"I don't know; but it's so. I got some of their jabber out of a book. S'pose a man was to come to you and say, Polly-woo-franzy—what would you think?"

"I wouldn't think nuff'n; I'd take en bust him over de head. Dat

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary, at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P. Philip Courtney, National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee Sub-Committee met at Party Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, Wednesday, August 24, at 7 p.m. S. Lefkowitz, chairman. Members present: Hall, Schraff, Kuhn, Ball, Lefkowitz, Schwartz, Signorowitz, Mittelberg, Deutsch, Rosenberg, Butterworth, Machauer, and Lafferty. Sweeney absent. Peterson excused, though absent. Lefkowitz asked to be excused for non-attendance at the two previous meetings on account of agitational work; request granted.

The financial report showed receipts in the amount of \$812.00 and expenditures amounting to \$552.51. Report received and adopted.

National Secretary reported issue of credentials to the delegates to the International Socialist Congress.

Remittances on the Special Fund were received as follows: B. L. Touroff, N. Y.; Section Richmond, Va.; James Walsh, J. T. Walsh, J. Sullivan and J. C. Shafer, all of Seattle, Wash.; R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash.; J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.; J. Vierthaler, G. Driebel, and P. Wegener, all of Milwaukee, Wis.; Salt Lake City, per P. Erskine; A. C. Kuhn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Section San Francisco, Cal.; and Section Denver, Colo.; a loan was made by T. Reegan, Tacoma, Wash., and a pledge was made by Section Roanoke, Va.

The following Sections made remittances for International Socialist Congress due stamps: Los Angeles, Cal.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash.; Renfress Co., N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.; Erie, Pa.; and Richmond, Va.

Remittances for Party due stamps were made by the State Executive Committee of Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Washington. Subscriptions to the General Agitation Fund were received from Sections at Los Angeles, Cal., and Passaic County, New Jersey.

Correspondence was received on matters appertaining to agitation from the State Executive Committee in Texas, Connecticut, California, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington; also from Sections at Youngstown, O.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Detroit, Mich.; also from Socialist Labor Party, Toronto, Canada; J. A. Leach, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Emilie Lampe, Seattle, Wash.; and en route from Rudolph Katz at Terre Haute, Indiana, and A. E. Reimer, at Pittsfield, Mass.

Other communications were from H. Nelson, Wrangell, Alaska, applying for membership-at-large; application granted. From State Executive Committee of California and Ohio, sending list of nominations for State elections. From Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oregon, Bridgeport, Conn., Providence, R. I., International Socialist Bureau, H. P. Elm, Medway, Mass.; H. F. Cody, Panama, Local 554, I. W. W., Hamilton, Ontario, and the Illinois State Executive Committee.

A committee from Local New York City of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation attended and requested that a conference be called for Socialist organizations in New York and vicinity to arrange for protest meetings against the imprisonment of Comrade Weissel in Boston upon trumped-up charges of Russian Government agents. As the Sub-Committee had no power to act locally the committee was referred to Section New York, S. L. P.

Growing out of the consideration of the Weissel case, the National Secretary was instructed to issue a call to all Party Sections throughout the country to arrange conferences of Socialist and progressive organizations for the purpose of holding meetings of protest against the arrest and imprisonment of Comrade Weissel at the behest of Russian Government officials on trumped-up charges.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kuhn, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. The results obtained by National Organizer Rudolph Katz in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, have been very gratifying, and he reports an unusual sentiment in favor of the S. L. P. wherever he goes. In Ohio he succeeded in organizing four Sections for

the Party, besides securing a number of readers to the Party's Press and disposing of a goodly amount of sound S. L. P. literature. He is now in Indiana, the fourth state to be covered, and expects to accomplish as good results there as in the states already covered, but the finances in support of this most necessary work are slowly that it is a severe strain on the office to maintain him.

Besides, there are other States applying for his services, or for the services of another organizer, which appears should not be silenced by the failure of the Party's membership and sympathizers to liberally contribute toward the means of enabling us to supply the demand. The National Office insists that Katz should be kept continuously in the field, and it also urges that the comrades make it possible for the Party to send another equally able man to follow Katz or to enter new territory, but this cannot be done unless money is forthcoming in support of the work.

This department of the Party's work has been overlooked for some time due to lack of cash, but now the season for such work is here, and we know that you will give it support; therefore, send in your portion, you who read this, so that the work of building up the S. L. P. may be continued.

Send all monies to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1575, New York, N. Y.

Contributions received as follows:

John Kenny, Pittsburg, Pa., per Katz	.50
Section New Brighton, Pa., per Katz	2.00
Section Allegheny Co., Pa., per Katz	20.00
Section Altoona, Pa., per Katz	4.50
Section Philadelphia, Pa., per Katz	20.00
Section Mystic, Conn., per Katz	10.00
J. M. Neve, Verdun, Canada	1.50
W. H. McGarry, E. Akron, O.	5.00
"E" Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Wm. Scrook, Vallejo, Cal.	1.00
J. A. Backman, Seattle, Wash.	10.00
Branch Braddock, Allegheny Co., Pa.	1.00
Section Boston, Mass.	5.00
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn.	10.00
G. F. Williams, Columbus, O.	1.00
German Branch, Section Passaic Co., N. J.	2.00
Section Rockville, Conn.	2.00
James P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	3.00
Ohio State Executive Committee, per Katz	25.00
Section Cleveland, O., per Katz	10.00
J. Schmidt, Sandusky, O., per Katz	2.00
Section Cincinnati, O., per Katz	30.00
German Branch, Passaic Co., N. J.	3.00
Section Phoenix, Ariz.	5.00
Total	173.00
Previously acknowledged	162.40
Grand total	334.40

OHIO STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, E. L. P.

Meeting of August 22nd, with J. Rugg in the chair. Absent with excuse, Bittchakoff; without excuse, Goeke. Minutes approved as read.

Communications.—From J. Steiger, Hamilton, filed petition list for State ticket. From J. Behr, Akron, wanting information; attended to by secretary. From J. Juergens, Canton, with \$2.40 for due stamps, reporting election of officers, requesting blank petition lists for candidate in 16th Congressional District and wanting speaker for August 27 and 28. Stamps and petition lists sent by secretary. From John Shell, Youngstown, with \$1.20 for due stamps. From National Secretary Augustine, on various Party matters. From Wm. R. Fox, Cincinnati, accepting engagement by S. E. C. for Party work at terms stipulated and stating that he would begin work August 18th. From E. R. Markley, Youngstown, reporting that Comrade L. C. Covert had been nominated as candidate for 16th Congressional District and wanting information as to speakers.

Upon motion John Kircher was requested and agreed to comply with Section Canton's request and speak in that town August 27th and 28th. Receipts, \$3.60, expenditures \$1.50. R. Koepel, Secy.

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Adjournment followed.

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A PERSONAL WORD

To Readers of The People by Its Management.

To our readers—We desire to ask your help in increasing The People's circulation. If you find the paper of interest and service to you it is reasonable to suppose that you have friends and fellow workers to whom the paper would make similar appeal. Unless the Party press is read and supported the Movement cannot be expected to grow as it should.

The thing for you to do is make the paper known where it is not known at present. Make it a personal matter when you meet them, but that is of little moment unless you take advantage of it.

There are endless opportunities that present themselves to the propagandist. You, too, recognize the opportunities when you meet them, but that is of little moment unless you take advantage of it.

Many kind things are said, in letters and otherwise, about The People, by its friends, but it would be much better for the paper if those same friends did more to make the paper known to others.

We know that amongst the readers of The People it has many warm friends who would be only too glad to see the paper grow in power and influence. But after all it is "up to" just those very friends to do all they can to make it known to others.

That is really the secret of the success of those who keep getting new readers right along. They get out and make The People known to others. You can't expect to get men interested in the paper unless you present its merits to them.

The readers of The People ought to co-operate in pushing up its circulation. We now ask that you do just this one thing, each of you. Get after ONE new reader. If you can't get him for the Daily People, get him for the Weekly People, but Get him.

Don't pass this matter up. We want to hear from you without fail. And we don't want you to fail in getting the name of one new reader on the list.

Roll of Honor, those who sent two or more subs since last report:

L. G. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	6
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal.	7
F. O'Neil, Pomona, Cal.	2
W. Hammerli, San Francisco, Cal.	3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	13
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	3
S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo.	2
F. Mueller, Quincy, Ill.	5
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill.	3
G. Renier, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
C. R. Carroll, Chicago, Ill.	2
T. L. Goff, Jerome, Idaho	2
R. Katz, on tour, Indiana	15
Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	4
J. C. Wilshire, Fort Wayne, Ind.	2
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	2
E. B. Bohmback, Boston, Mass.	6
E. A. Reimer, on tour, Mass.	8
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	8
A. L. Wallin, Somerville, Mass.	4
G. L. Peterson, Worcester, Mass.	3
I. J. Le Brun, Detroit, Mich.	2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich.	4
W. E. McCus, St. Paul, Minn.	4
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	15
W. H. Carroll, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
L. Brown, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.	3
H. A. Weisz, Patchogue, N. Y.	3
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.	3
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
H. Miller, Newark, N. J.	4
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	12
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O.	4
W. F. Fenn, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
G. W. Ohs, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
W. Nelson, Altoona, Pa.	2
J. A. Leach, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	4
F. Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
C. F. Lutherman, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
H. Keller, Newport, R. I.	3
O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex.	2
E. L. Anderson, Salt Lake, Utah	2
J. Bader, Newport News, Va.	7
C. Pierson, on tour, Washington	37
A. Gilliams, on tour, Washington	14
E. F. Putnam, Walden, Wash.	3
L. Olson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
K. Oberheu, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
F. Hasigrove, London, Ont.	2
P. Maxwell, London, Ont.	2
A. Lawrie, Scotland	2

Total

Previously acknowledged

Grand total

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